

## Federal Facilities Jurisdictional Status

Federal facilities vary in the degree of authority that Federal and state governments have in the enforcement of civil and criminal matters. It can vary from one or the other having complete authority in the enforcement of such matters to a sharing of jurisdictional authority. The document "Inventory Report on Jurisdictional Status of Federal Areas Within the States" provides a listing of Federal facilities and their jurisdictional status. Below are the codes used to indicate jurisdictional status in the referenced document.

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### LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION OVER FEDERAL AREAS WITHIN THE STATES CODES USED IN TYPE OF JURISDICTION AND CITATION TO LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY COLUMNS

CODE	TYPE OF LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION	CITATION TO LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY
1	<b>Exclusive Legislative Jurisdiction.</b> This term is applied when the Federal Government possesses, by whichever method acquired, all of the authority of the State, and in which the State concerned has not reserved to itself the right to exercise any of the authority concurrently with the United States except the right to serve civil or criminal process in the area for activities which occurred outside the area.	For land areas reported under "Exclusive," "Concurrent," or "Partial" legislative jurisdiction, a general or specific State statute or Federal law (Statutes-at-Law) is cited.
2	<b>Concurrent Legislative Jurisdiction.</b> This term is applied in those instances wherein in granting to the United States authority which would otherwise amount to exclusive legislative jurisdiction over an area, the State concerned has reserved to itself the right to exercise, concurrently with the United States, all of the same authority.	<b>State Statute.</b> Citations to State laws are in terms of session statutes regardless of whether or not they have been codified. Each citation shows: (1) the year of enactment of the cited statute; (2) the page number of the volume of State laws; and (3) the chapter (or equivalent) number of the State law.
3	<b>Partial Legislative Jurisdiction.</b> This term is applied in those instances wherein the Federal Government has been granted for exercise by it over an area in a State certain of the State's authority, but where the State concerned has reserved to itself the right to exercise, by itself or concurrently with the United States, other authority constituting more than-merely the right to serve civil or criminal process in the area (e.g., the right tax private property).	<b>Federal Law (Statutes-At-Large)</b> Citations to Federal laws are shown in cases where legislative jurisdiction was obtained by reservation in the enabling act authorizing Statehood. These citations show volumes and page numbers of the Statutes at Large.
4	<b>Proprietorial Interest Only.</b> This term is applied to those instances wherein the Federal Government has acquired some right or title to an area in a State, but has not obtained any measure of the State's authority over the area. In applying this definition, recognition should be given to the fact that the United States, by virtue of its functions and authority under various provisions of the Constitution, has many powers and immunities not possessed by ordinary landholders with respect to areas in which it acquires an interest, and of the further fact that all its properties and functions are held or performed in a governmental rather than a proprietary capacity.	<b>Acceptance or Recordation Date.</b> This date represents the month, day, and year on which the Federal Government accepted legislative jurisdiction. This date is called for in the case of any acquisition after January 31, 1945, (Section 355, Revised Statutes U.S.) as well as acquisitions prior thereto where recordation or other affirmative act was required by the applicable State Statute.